

## SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in  
Europe Than It Did Twelve  
Months Ago.

### LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering  
Teutons Hard on  
All Sides.

### AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective  
After Great Battle of Jutland—  
Chief Developments of Year  
in Terrific World Conflict.

#### PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE WAR- RING POWERS.

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses)	420,000
France (little definite known)	700,000
Italy (little definite known)	1,000,000
Belgium (little definite known)	200,000
Portugal (little definite known)	20,000
Japan (only officers at front)	300,000
Total, entente allies	1,340,000
Germany	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000
Bulgaria	100,000
Total, central powers	3,100,000

#### TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must  
be remembered that many listed as  
wounded are only slightly hurt and  
return to the front. Some are  
wounded several successive times  
and each time appear in the casual-  
ties.)

Russia	1,500,000
France (about 900,000 killed)	2,500,000
Great Britain	800,000
Italy	600,000
Belgium	200,000
Serbia	200,000
Total, entente allies	5,400,000
Germany (estimated)	700,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Turkey	500,000
Bulgaria	50,000
Total, central powers	3,750,000

In the Napoleonic wars, 1792-1815,  
1,000,000 men were killed; in the  
American Civil war, 625,000; in the  
 Russo-Japanese war, 550,000.

#### What the War is Costing.

The war is now costing in direct  
governmental expenditure \$10,000,  
000 a day; \$4,500,000 an hour; \$75,000  
a minute; and \$127 a second.

The end of the second year of the  
great war finds the Germans in pos-  
session of more of Europe than they held  
on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary  
of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect  
in which the situation is more favor-  
able to them. Russia, her vast man-  
power at last organized and furnished  
with implements of destruction in  
plenty, is battering the Teutons back  
on the east and has already won back  
4,500 square miles. Great Britain  
boasts five million men in her army  
and navy. France fights as strongly as  
ever. Italy is increasing her for-  
midability.

Austria appears to be losing heart  
and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to  
send reinforcements to the west or  
Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight  
offensive power.

The British navy, following the  
much-disputed naval battle of Jutland,  
still shuts off Germany from use of  
the seas. One German merchant sub-  
marine has reached America, but the  
supplies which can be carried over to  
the besieged nations in U-boats will  
be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the  
pinch of hunger. Their armies are  
sufficiently fed, but their industrial  
workers complain of lack of nourish-  
ment. The present harvest is watched  
with anxiety, and if it fails or is only  
of fair size, famine will stalk into the  
situation next spring, or earlier.

Germany seeks "Reasonable Peace."  
The German chancellor three times  
in the past has offered peace to the  
entente. On account of this, formid-  
able opposition has arisen to him at  
home, although he is the kaiser's  
"other self." His friends are rallying  
to his defense, and on August 1 of the  
present year begins the curious coun-  
try-wide lecture campaign to prepare  
the minds of the hitherto docile Ger-  
man people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening,  
the entente allies reaffirm their resolu-  
tion, taken in the dark hours of last  
winter, never to cease their efforts till  
Germany is crushed. The Teutons not  
only must be beaten in war, according  
to the allied formula, but must be re-  
pressed economically for many years  
after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and  
Austrians were in the midst of their  
brilliant campaign against Russia. The  
"pincers" were closing in irresistibly.  
That day Ludin, an important city in  
southern Poland, fell.

Von Mackensen, with Galicia con-  
quered, was pressing northward, while  
on the north side of the Polish salient  
Von Hindenburg bore with his host  
of field-gray warriors.

Without guns, without ammunition,

with nothing except myriads of Slav  
giants, some of whom resisted charges  
with sharpened sticks in their hands,  
Russia was forced to fall back rapidly.

Twice it seemed the flower of the  
czar's army would be surrounded, once  
in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again  
in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns  
grew almost tedious. It seemed the  
Germans would never stop. Whether  
they did stop of their own accord or  
were finally checked by the Russians  
is not yet clear. They settled down  
for the winter on a long line stretch-  
ing from the Baltic just west of Riga  
southeast along the Dvina river, and  
then almost due south through Polie-  
sie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the  
Roumanian frontier.

**Reawakening of Russia.**  
On September 8 Czar Nicholas took  
command of all his armies in the field,  
sending his cousin, the Grand Duke  
Nicholas, to the less important com-  
mand of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their  
head, the Russians forgot their long,  
discouraging retreat. Millions of new  
young soldiers joined them, drawn  
from Russia's great reservoir of hu-  
man beings, which produces three and  
a half million men of military age ev-  
ery year.

On September 10 the Russians won a  
success near Tarnopol and Trembowla,  
and two days later they drove the Teu-  
tons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other  
parts of the front the Germans were  
still seizing large slices of territory,  
but their enemies were regaining their  
energy.

On September 26 the Rus-  
sians recaptured Lutsk, but were driv-  
en out in a short time. On October 20  
they recaptured Czortorysk, but they  
were not able to prevent the Germans  
storming Illust five days later. Czortorysk  
was lost and again taken by the  
czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia,  
the greatest tragedy of the war, ex-  
cepting only the massacre of 800,000  
Armenians, was being enacted.

**Invasion of Serbia.**  
The real invasion of Serbia started  
in the first days of October. A great  
diplomatic battle had been fought in  
Sofia, and the allies had lost. On Oc-  
tober 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to  
King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily de-  
manded the immediate cession of the  
Macedonian lands in dispute between  
the two countries and then in the pos-  
session of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the  
Teutons crossed the river boundaries  
of Serbia in many places on October 8.  
Two days later they occupied Bel-  
grade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria in-  
vaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the  
Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The  
invading forces consisted of a vast  
amount of heavy artillery, with small  
infantry supporting forces. They  
shelled the Serbians out of position  
after position in an avalanche of steel  
to which the Serbians could make no  
reply.

Small forces of French and English  
landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to  
which Serbia had certain entry privi-  
leges, and did something to cover the  
retreat of the Serbians by engaging the  
Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, Novem-  
ber 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed  
their western border and struck the  
trails of the dreary, snow-covered  
mountains of the coast. Great num-  
bers perished of cold and hunger on  
the way. On November 29 Germany  
proudly announced that the Serbian  
campaign had ended, having met with  
complete success.

**Two Blows to the British.**  
The winter also saw the humilia-  
tion of the British in Mesopotamia.  
The Indian government recklessly  
pushed a small, poorly supplied ex-  
pedition up the Tigris valley and ac-  
tually penetrated to within seven miles  
of Baghdad. Here the Turks, with Ger-  
man officers directing them, adminis-  
tered a defeat and the invaders fell  
back with the enemy harassing them to  
the town of Kut-el-Amara, where  
they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient,  
was sent to relieve the first. It was  
beaten off with large losses a few  
miles below Kut, a flood of the river  
and swamps assisting the Turks, and  
on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of  
Kut capitulated by order of the British  
higher command.

A further British humiliation was  
the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula,  
where the British held on doggedly  
month after month, losing perhaps  
200,000 men, until they were finally  
withdrawn in confession of failure the  
first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what  
was needed to arouse the sluggish  
fighting blood of John Bull. They  
finally brought England into the war  
fully and uncompromisingly, to the  
same extent as the other great pow-  
ers.

On August 10 Great Britain started  
her national register, or census of all  
men of fighting age. The result showed  
a vast reserve of man power. Certain  
sections demanded immediate con-  
scription, but they were not success-  
ful. Instead the earl of Derby was  
commissioned to start a vast recruit-  
ing campaign. This produced a num-  
ber of classes of "attested men," who  
bound themselves to come into the  
ranks with their age groups. But there  
were still hundreds of thousands  
unreached, and the public began to  
see that it was discriminating in favor  
of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd-  
George, the minister of munitions and  
greatest man the war has produced in  
Great Britain, declared the country  
faced defeat unless greater efforts  
were made. A week later he threat-  
ened to resign from the cabinet un-  
less conscription was adopted.

Conscription was fiercely fought, but

on January 6 a bill introducing it  
passed its first reading in the house  
of commons by a large majority. The  
bill was finally signed by King George  
May 28.

**Allies Get Together.**  
Their defeats finally taught the al-  
lies that their efforts must be co-ordi-  
nated, like their enemies', if they  
were to be effective. A new war  
council, with all the allies represented,  
met in Paris December 7 and a kind  
of international general staff was or-  
ganized. It is known that General Jo-  
seph Joffre, French commander in  
chief since the beginning of the war,  
and the hero of the battle of the  
Marne, was the presiding genius. The  
effects of the council were not to be  
seen for several months, but now they  
are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied of-  
fensive, which they clearly saw com-  
ing, the Teutons decided on two at-  
tacks of their own. This follows the  
well-known axiom of German mili-  
tary strategy that the best defense is  
an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defen-  
sives was the attack on the French  
fortress of Verdun, where the works  
were subjected to a whirlwind of fire  
beginning February 21.—The gains of  
the first week were great, and German  
critics foretold the collapse of the  
French. Two of the defending forts,  
Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and impor-  
tant positions were taken west of the  
Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splen-  
did fashion and sold each yard of  
ground at an awful cost in German  
blood. Step by step the crown prince's  
men pushed forward, but today they  
are still more than two miles from the  
ruined fortress town and the resist-  
ance of the French is as strong as  
ever.

**Austrian Drive Checked.**  
The second Teutonic offensive was  
organized by the Austrians in the  
Trentino, and they struck in the di-  
rection of Vicenza with the object  
of cutting off the northern end of Italy  
from the main portion. On May 20,  
as the result of several days' vio-  
lent artillery fire followed by infantry  
rushes, they were able to announce the  
capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried  
about a hundred thousand men in mo-  
tor cars to the scene, while many more  
arrived on foot or trains. Just when  
it seemed the Austrians must reach  
the lowlands the counter-attacks were  
delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splen-  
did victory. In bloody fighting the  
Austrians, perhaps weakened by  
drafts to bolster up their Russian  
front, were driven from peak to peak  
almost to where their lines had stood  
throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered  
vast but futile attacks on the Ger-  
man front at many points, probably to  
distract attention from Verdun. The  
Germans seemed to have been lulled  
into security by these efforts, which  
they probably considered the best the  
czar could do. But the tens of thou-  
sands of Muscovite bodies lining the  
Germans' barbed wire were but a pat-  
ter of rain compared with the storm  
that was brewing behind the Russian  
lines.

At the beginning of June this storm  
broke with full force and, following  
the principle of attacking the weakest  
point, the Austrians holding the line  
from the marsh district southward  
were forced to bear the brunt of it.

**Russia's Big Push.**  
Millions of shells, manufactured  
largely in British, Japanese and  
American factories, blasted away wire,  
trenches, dugouts and observation  
points. Then the hordes of Sibe-  
rians, Cossacks and others swept  
over the field. The Austrians could  
not withstand the impact and they  
gave way steadily.

June 6, General Brusiloff announced  
the capture of 13,000 Austrians; June  
8, the number for the three succee-  
ding days alone was 43,000, and the  
numbers kept mounting until on July  
20 General Shoenieff, Russian min-  
ister of war, estimated the number of  
Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,-  
000. The killed and wounded are un-  
told, but the number must be large  
enough to bring the total loss well  
over half a million.

German support was rushed to the  
Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk  
and Dubno, and reached the Stokhod  
and Lipa rivers in Volhynia; overran  
all Bukovina to the Carpathians and  
sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary  
to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further  
great gains of territory is seen from  
Russia's action in mobilizing the  
males of the island of Saghalien, Tur-  
kestan, and one other district to build  
roads, dig trenches and do other work  
of organizing the ground won.

**Allies' Drive in Somme Region.**  
Almost a month to a day following  
the beginning of the great Russian of-  
fensive French and British opened  
their drive in the vicinity of the  
Somme river. They have gained grad-  
ually but steadily, and the official re-  
ports assert the losses of the attack-  
ers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that  
the Franco-British offensive can be  
kept up at its present rate indefini-  
tely, and will not have to be slackened  
for lack of shells, guns or men. The  
rate of progress is less greater than  
the Germans' at Verdun, but the coun-  
try traversed is less difficult. On the  
other hand, the Verdun assailants  
have the advantage of attacking from  
the outside of a curve, while the  
French and British now attack from  
inside the salient they have made in  
the line. Meanwhile the Verdun of-  
fensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have  
lost their Cameroon colony on the west

coast of Africa, the remaining defend-  
ers having crossed into Spanish ter-  
ritory and been interned. The army of  
East Africa still resists the converg-  
ing columns of Belgians, French and  
British but shut off from reinforce-  
ments, its doom would seem to be  
sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement,  
Irish knight, tried to land from a Ger-  
man warship on the coast of Ire-  
land, but was captured. The next day  
a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities  
broke out and the center of the Irish  
capital was burned. The revolt was  
easily quelled, the British announcing  
resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of  
the Arabs, led by the grand sheik,  
against their Turkish overlords. Mec-  
ca, Medina and others towns have been  
captured and are held still, probably  
with British assistance.

**Doings in the Air.**  
Recent months have seen a cessa-  
tion of Zeppelin raids on undefended  
British and French towns. The cause  
of this is somewhat of a mystery, as  
the Germans have claimed important  
military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two  
raids on London, thirty persons being  
killed and a proportionate number  
wounded. Fifty-five were killed by  
Zeppelins in a raid on London October  
13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles  
bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on  
February 1 Liverpool and other Eng-  
lish centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 23 in  
England and was destroyed on the  
British coast as it returned. On March  
6 13 were killed.

On April 8 it was announced that  
the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on  
the British coast had been made. The  
Germans declared that war munition  
factories and supply depots had been  
destroyed.

Since then England apparently has  
been immune from the Zeppelins. This  
may be due to the large number of  
dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against  
the inhumanity of the practices of the  
Germans which was raised in neutral  
countries.

One other important moral defeat  
was sustained by the Germans when  
they hurried Edith Cavell, a British  
nurse, to execution, as announced by  
Brund Whitlock, American minister of  
Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of  
history in number of men engaged  
and number slain was fought June 3  
near the Skagerrak, in the North sea.  
The result was inconclusive, each side  
claiming a great victory and the re-  
ports varying widely in estimates of  
losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seri-  
ously crippled the British grand fleet,  
we will probably soon see them come  
out of Kiel again, to finish their task.  
At present, however, the British block-  
ade is broken only by the merchant  
submarine Deutschland, which reached  
Baltimore July 9.

**Kaiser Yields to America.**  
The year has also been the culmi-  
nation of the submarine dispute be-  
tween the United States and Germany,  
which terminated in the kaiser's capitu-  
lating and promising to warn mer-  
chantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic Aug-  
ust 20, two Americans being among  
the slain. Two more of our nationals  
died when the Hesperian was torpe-  
doed September 6. On November 10  
several Americans died in the torpe-  
doing of the Italian liner Ancona. It  
is thought two Americans were lost in  
the sinking of the Persia in the Medi-  
terranean January 2. The crisis was  
precipitated March 25, when the Brit-  
ish channel ferry steamer Sussex was  
torpedoed without warning. Two hun-  
dred and thirty-five persons were  
killed and several Americans were in-  
jured.

This flagrant violation of the rules  
of war caused President Wilson to  
press Germany for sweeping assura-  
nces, which were given in a note May  
6 on condition that the United States  
force Great Britain to conduct her  
blockade legally. Mr. Wilson an-  
swered he would accept the promise,  
but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turco-  
German invasion of Egypt has not yet  
materialized and probably never will.  
On the other hand, the Russian grand  
duke has added to his laurels by cap-  
turing the important island city of  
Erzerum February 17, Tiflis March 4  
and the seaport of Trebizond April  
19.

The Turks in counter-attacks  
pressed back the Russians in Persia,  
but recently the czar's men have ad-  
vanced rapidly in the northern part of  
Asia Minor and the resistance of the  
Turks seems to have been broken.

**Exploits of the Moewe.**  
Only one German commerce raider  
not a submarine distinguished itself  
in the year. The fast Moewe sank  
many allied ships off the coast of  
Africa and reached a home port in  
safety March 6. On February 2 a Ger-  
man prize crew brought the Appam, a  
British capture, into Hampton Roads,  
having come all the way across the At-  
lantic with her. The ownership of this  
vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn  
into the war. The entrance of Bul-  
garia has been described. On March  
10 Germany declared war on Portugal.  
Portuguese and German troops had  
clashed in Africa some time before  
and Portugal had just seized the Ger-  
man ships in her harbors. The ac-  
tions of the republic were induced by  
a treaty according to which she prom-  
ised to come to Great Britain's as-  
sistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of  
several army corps when Lord Kitch-  
ener was drowned June 7 in the sink-  
ing of the cruiser Hampshire by a  
mine while on his way to Russia.

## GUNS THAT ARE BATTERING THE GERMANS



This is one of the heavy British guns in action on the west front, where such cannon have smashed the German trenches for many miles.

## AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN THE TYROL ALPS



This remarkable photograph just received, shows the Austrian troops on the peaks of the great range of mountains where the Italians and Austrian troops are engaged. It is reported that in many places the ice and snow are beginning to melt and great holes are encountered everywhere. Blocks of snow and ice are sliding down the mountains, impeding the progress of the Alpine fighters of both countries.

## HUGHES' SUCCESSOR ON SUPREME BENCH



John Hessin Clarke of Cleveland, O., nominated by President Wilson to be associate justice of the United States Supreme court, has been federal judge for the northern district of Ohio since 1914.

## SEACOAST TRENCHES IN FLANDERS



Photograph shows the remarkable construction of German trenches on the sands of a beach on the extreme seacoast of Flanders. Boomproof shelters have also been built out of timber work, and sand and sand bags.

## MINE USED AS A BUOY



This German mine, intercepted on the Tigris river, is being used as a buoy by the British.

## Unique Document.

In the "American Magazine" Prof. Charles Downer Hazen tells some ludicrous incidents of the Franco-Prussian war, describing a document that is a modern curiosity:

"Cohesion was lacking, as were num-  
bers," he says. "Many generals were  
sent to command troops with which  
they were entirely unacquainted."  
"Not only soldiers, but sometimes  
generals went astray, unable to find  
their places. 'Have arrived at Bel-  
fort,' telegraphed General Michel on  
July 21, 'can't find my brigade; can't  
find the general of the division. What  
shall I do? Don't know where my  
regiments are!' This document is prob-  
ably unique in military records. An-  
other general hunted for his artillery  
staff; another for a cavalry corps  
which did not exist."

## Whiskers and Corsets.

Patience—I see that the first baby  
born in Lorraine, O., will receive from  
merchants of the town gifts including  
a theater pass for life and corsets or  
barber service for life, as the case may  
be.

Patrice—It would be awful if the  
baby should cling to the corsets and  
decide to let the whiskers grow.

## In These Days.

Wife—You say you saw Miss Pick-  
ering walking on the avenue. What  
did she have on?

Husband—I can't recall.

Wife—Well, she must have had on  
something.

Husband—Quite possible, my dear; I  
probably overlooked it.—Life.